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THE LION KING

A NATURE FUN AND LEARN SERIES

8

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Grapevine

Hi there!

What a rush, I had to change a story at the last minute! Some mayflies saw an insect walking on water. They thought it was a miracle and spent the rest of the afternoon flying round in circles. I said "Wow! Great news story - let's use it!". But just as we were sending Grapevine to the printers, Elephant thundered in, "Change that story. I can explain everything," she trumpeted. So now it's a science report.

Oh well - that's life on Grapevine!

Kim



Marfan, by Laura Coghlan, age 8.



Where do fish wash?



HELLO BOBBY!

An african grey parrot has helped police catch a bird thief. Bobby Grey was at a police identity parade with five other birds stolen from their homes. Bobby said "Hello Bobby" - and was immediately recognized. He said later: "Thanks to me, a man was arrested. Stealing beautiful birds is a big problem - some thieves even take birds from the wild. You can help to stop it happening by not buying wild birds as pets."



What's the biggest type of mouse in the world?

Answer: me!



LOOK BEFORE YOU LEAP

After years of being eaten by animals, plants, like this venus fly trap, are biting back. It usually catches insects but this week it struck lucky with a froggy feast. So how did it happen? The toadish froglet leapt on to the plant's jaw-like leaves, and accidentally struck a special trigger. The jaws snapped shut, and that was the end of that.

WATCH OUT FOR There are 9 spiders in the pages of this magazine. Can you find them?



Simba and cubs by Georgia Gatti, age 11.

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SIMBA'S WORLD Meerkat

Take another look



BAFIKI REMEMBERS

The toad and the rat

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Black widow spider

Where's Scar?



FREE IN PART 9

Add a stand-up model of Pride Rock and Simba and Nala cut-out figures to your play scene.



SIMBA'S WORLD

THEY ARE DEVOTED BABYSITTERS, ALERT GUARDS, BOLD ATTACKERS AND ENTHUSIASTIC INSECT EATERS.

THESE SKILLS MAKE MEERKATS EXTREMELY WELL SUITED FOR LIVING TOGETHER IN GROUPS.

Meerkats

Meerkats are burrowing animals which live in packs. They are found in southern Africa in open country which has dry or sandy ground. Meerkats have greyish brown fur with dark bands across the back. Their long, thick tails, which they use for balancing, get thinner at the tip. Their flatish heads have a short, pointed snout, dark rings round their eyes and rounded ears that lie close to the head. Their ears have special flaps so they can seal them off when they are digging their burrows deep underground.

YBOLT-HOLES

These meerkats are sunbathing outside their burrow at dawn. They excavate these burrows together, kicking out the surplus soil so that it forms mounds at the entrances. If they spot a predator, they dash underground.

The claws on their front legs, which are their main digging tools, are twice as long as their back ones.

Meerkats, which are also called *suricates*, are a kind of mongoose that live together in groups or packs.

LEADERS OF THE PACK

Meerkat packs usually have 15 or more members. Each pack is headed by a senior pair and has its own territory. The members build a number of burrows, or sometimes they take over the tunnels of ground squirrels. The burrows have several entrances which they use as bolt holes to escape from their enemies. They sleep in these burrows and rest there when the weather gets too hot for foraging. Each morning the chief female emerges first and decides where the pack is going to look for food that day. Large colonies will venture up to 200m from their burrow, but smaller groups stay closer to home.

Because they mainly eat insects, they have to feed for many hours each day. They also take birds' eggs, lizards, snakes and snails. They forage on all fours, scratching in the earth and turning over stones to find food. With their excellent sense of smell and hearing, they dig up all kinds of grubs and even flick scorpions out from under stones, biting the stings to disarm them. Sometimes they do get stung, but the venom does not seem to affect them seriously.



© 2000 BBC/ABC/Discovery



FACT FILE

MEERKAT

Suricata suricatta

SIZE: Its head and body measure about 30cm and its tail about 20cm. It weighs between 600 and 900g.

RANGE: Lives in open country in southern Africa, especially where the ground is dry or sandy.

DIET: Eats insects, lizards, birds' eggs, small mammals, snails and plants.

YOUNG: 2-5 young are born during the main breeding season.

LIFESPAN: Up to 12 years.



A SENTRY DUTY

Adult meerkats take turns to keep a lookout for predators. They usually choose a high perch, like a tall rock or termite mound. Some males stand bolt upright, scanning the area, for over an hour at a time in the scorching heat.

<HEAD FIRST

When a meerkat smells a grub under the ground, it digs down at high speed to scoop it out.

Meerkat by Gary Hill, photo © 2000 BBC/ABC/Discovery

BABYSITTING

A female meerkat usually gives birth to two or three young in a grass-lined chamber in the burrow. The babies, which have no dark bands on their back, only weigh about 30g. They are fed on their mother's milk to start with. If two mothers give birth about the same time, they share the feeding.

When the mothers go out foraging for food, there are always babysitters left behind. Sometimes these babysitters have to go without food for a whole day but they do not desert the babies. Later, the adults bring the babies chewed-up food and once they are old enough to move about, each youngster attacks itself to one adult and pesters it for food.



MOTHER'S JOB

While a mother suckles her babies, she keeps a sharp eye out for jackals or wild cats. Meerkats defend their young fearfully, leaping at and biting the predators.

TAKING TURNS

Male and female adults share the task of babysitting the youngsters while the rest of the pack forages for food.

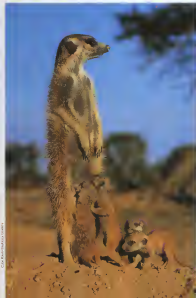
BIRD SPOTTING

The meerkat's eyesight is so sharp that it can tell the difference between a harmless bird flying overhead and a dangerous one.



SIMBA SAYS

It's pretty cool the way meerkats work together. The other day, I heard about a mother who was nearly killed by an eagle. She had an injured leg and face. Her family helped her back to the den where her babies were waiting. She spent a day resting and then two members took it in turns to feed her grubs. Thanks to them she and her young survived.



ON GUARD

A meerkat with its head down, busy digging for insects, makes an easy target for large birds of prey like eagles. However, the pack has two very effective lookout systems to warn members of approaching danger.

One system is that each meerkat stops feeding for a few seconds in turn and scans the sky for birds. As soon as a bird of prey is spotted, a warning call is given.

A more successful lookout system has just one meerkat standing up on its hind legs. It balances itself with its long tail, and keeps a sharp lookout for predators. The meerkat continuously sends out peeping sounds to tell the pack members that it is doing sentry duty and that they can carry on feeding. Then, if it spots a bird, it gives a sharp bark and the whole pack scurries for cover. A shorter bark means that a ground predator, such as a wild cat or a jackal, is approaching.

► **PACK ATTACK**
Banded mongooses force an eagle to release one of their pack members.



FRIENDS AND RELATIONS

Banded mongooses, which are bigger than meerkats, also live together in groups. They are found in central and southern Africa and are particularly brave when faced with an enemy much bigger than themselves. Like meerkats, they will attack snakes and stand up to jackals, lions and springing as they risk to and fro.

One pack of banded mongooses was seen teasing after a huge martial eagle that had snatched up one of their pack in its claws. The eagle landed in a tree and the pack scrambled up after it. The leader reached the branch where the eagle was perched and made a lunge. The bird was so surprised it dropped its prey and the roused mongoose ran for cover, unharmed.

**HAKUNA
MATATA**
NO WORRIES

Simba pushed at the rib-cage and scratched at the bones with his sharp claws, but nothing moved. "I've got to warn Belee about Harak's plans," he groaned. "But I can't escape. And once Belee has been dealt with, the eagle will return for me!"

Further along the elephants' graveyard, Harak was going over his plans with Claws. "You must distract Ashkaa and the rest of the herd, while I trick Belee into following me."

He pointed with his trunk towards a stack of old bones, precariously balanced. "Once she's in the right position, I shall bring those bones crashing down on her. The herd won't be able to find her and I shall have my mother all to myself, again."

The Elephants' Graveyard Part 3

"Ooooooh! You're really nasty!" cackled Claws, taking to the air. "I like that in an elephant!"

Timon and Pumbaa had hunted under and behind every bone and tusk they had come across, but there was still no sign of Simba.

"Trust that no-good fur-ball to find somewhere sneaky to hide," said Timon.

Timon "He could be anywhere."

"Yeah,"

agreed Pumbaa,

snuffling his

snout under a

rock to lick up

the gnubs

beneath.

"When I hide,

you two always find me."

"That's because there's more than

enough of you to go round!" teased Timon.

"Your bottom sticks out like

an elephant's trunk!"

"Sticks out?" frowned Pumbaa,

looking round. "I can't see it from this

end. You mean, I've got

an elephant's trunk

stuck on my bottom?

Fancy that! I never

knew."

Pumbaa started to spin

round and round, trying to

catch a glimpse of his

bottom, but without much

success.

He became so dizzy that he staggered into Timon, and they both landed in a heap on the ground.

"Sheesh!" muttered Timon, "Why is it that when you fall over, you always land on top of me?"

"Huh, practice makes perfect, I guess!" chorried Pumbaa.

"Well, I've had enough of this silly game!" shouted Timon, crossly.

"Simba can play on his own. I'm going back to the herd to see if there is anything to eat!"

Simba, inside his prison, could hear Timon's grumbles echoing through the graveyard.

"Timon! Pumbaa!" he shouted, rattling the bones of the rib-cage desperately. "I'm over here! Heelllllp!"

"Well, this isn't much of a hiding place!" chuckled Timon, following Simba's cries to the rib-cage. "I can see right through it!"

"Yeah! Now you're it!" grunted Pumbaa happily, knocking Timon over with his hoof.

Simba growled crossly. "I'm not playing games! I'm trapped! Get me out of here!"

Timon grabbed hold of Simba's paws while Pumbaa pushed hard against the ribs to separate them.

"Heave-ho!" shouted Timon. Pumbaa gave an extra-hard push.

With a yelp of pain, Simba slipped

through the space between the bones and came tumbling out.

Explaining about Harak and the eagle as they went, Simba set off with his friends to find Belee. "I just hope we're not too late!" he cried.

The eagle had spotted Dararin, the dying elephant. He swooped low, screeching loudly, to create a diversion. Ashkaa and the rest of the herd tried to protect the old elephant.

"Stay together!" Ashkaa ordered, striking out at Claws with her trunk.

As the elephants went towards the dying Dararin, they moved away from the pile of bones Harak was hiding behind.

Harak spotted Belee on the edge of the herd and called out to his sister, "Belee! Help me! I'm stuck behind these bones!"

Belee hurried towards the bones and away from the herd.

"Harak!" she cried in alarm. "Where are you?"

"Right here, little sister!" huffed Harak, and began to push against the bones.

Simba caught sight of Harak behind the bones and realized he had no time left to spare.

Summoning up all his courage, Simba leapt on to Harak's back.

back.



"Yeeooooow!" cried Harak, as Simba's sharp claws dug deeply into his back. "You rotten lion cub! How did you escape? Get off!"

Surprised by Simba's attack, Harak staggered back, pulling the bones towards himself.

"Simba, what are you doing?"

Harak! Look out!" cried little Belee. Seeing her brother's life threatened, she charged forward, knocking Harak out of the way. As the bones started to topple down, it was now Belee who was in danger!

"Belee! I'll save you..." shouted Simba, leaping towards his friend. But he was too late! Harak wrenched in shock and horror as the bones came crashing down on both Simba and Belee.

When the dust had settled, the eagle had taken flight in fright, but there was no sign of Simba and Belee!

Harak's anguished cries echoed through the graveyard. "What have I done?" he wailed. "Even though I wanted to hurt her, Belee was willing to sacrifice herself to save me! My dear sister! I shall never forgive myself for being so jealous!"

Pumbaa and Timon stared at the fallen bones in disbelief.

"What about our friend, Simba?" sobbed Pumbaa. "He's gone! We'll never play together again!"

"Oh, yes, we will!" laughed Simba, as he and Belee poked their heads out from the side of the pile of bones. "There's a cave here which we hid in when the pile of bones fell." He slapped a surprised Pumbaa on the snout. "Your turn to hide," he cried scampering out of paws' reach!

When Ashtaa discovered what had happened, she thanked Simba for protecting Belee. "And as for you,

Harak," she said to her son. "I love you as much as Belee. But she is

young, and needs my guidance. That's why I give her so much attention. But that does not mean I love you any the less."

"I understand that now," said Harak, an shame. "I won't be jealous any more. I shall be kind to my little sister from now on."

When they returned to Darann, they found that life had finally left her. Simba felt sad, but Ashtaa told him not to feel bad. "It was her time," she said. "Do not cry, she is now at peace."

The elephant herd left the graveyard and travelled back across the grasslands. Many hours later, Ashtaa gave birth to a baby son.

"Life and death are an ever-turning circle," she told Simba. "If

you live life to the full, it won't be wasted."

This reminded Simba of his father's words. "When we die our bodies become the grass, the antelopes eat the grass, and so we are all connected in the great Circle of Life!"

Before leaving, Simba turned and thanked Ashtaa for her kindness.

"I hope, when I'm grown up, I shall be as wise as you," he said.

Ashtaa smiled. "I'm sure you will, little one," she said, watching Simba run off to play with Timon and Pumbaa. "I'm sure you will."

NEXT WEEK: TIMON IN TROUBLE

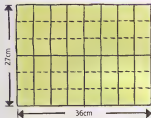


ZAZU'S

MAKE & DO

Africubes

Plants, animals and birds are all a part of the same, sometimes puzzling picture. This Africubes puzzle takes a little while to make, but you won't want to let it out of your hands once you've played with it!



- 1 Make a pencil mark every 4.5cm along the edges of a 27cm x 36cm sheet of card. Join the marks with pencil lines to give a grid of 48 squares. Use a ruler and a run-out biro to score deeply along the four dotted lines.

- 2 Cut the card into eight strips of six squares. Cut the strips in half to give 16 strips of three squares.

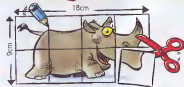
- 3 Fold along the scored lines to form three sides of a cube. Then tape two of the shapes tightly together to form a whole cube. Repeat this to make seven more cubes.

YOU WILL NEED

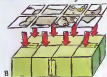
27cm x 36cm thin card
pencil
ruler
scissors
sticky tape
PVA (white school glue)
paintbrush
6 African nature pictures
(9cm x 18cm)

- 4 Lay out the cubes in two rows of four. Cut five bits of tape, just a bit shorter than the sides of the cubes. Use the tape to join the cubes together in the places shown (see A). Then hold all the cubes together and turn them over in one go.

- 5 Now make three more joins in the places shown (see B). These eight joins made of sticky tape act as magic hinges!



- 6 Find or draw six animal, bird or plant pictures. Trim them to exactly 9cm x 18cm. Draw pencil lines to divide the pictures into eight 4.5cm squares. Cut each picture into squares.



- 7 With the cubes still in position B, stick the first set of eight picture squares to the cubes with PVA. Then hold the cubes firmly together and turn them over, back to position A. Stick the second set of picture squares on to the cubes.

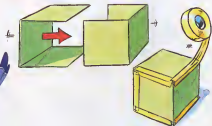


Illustration: Alan Lee



8 With the block still in position A, fold open both rows to reveal a set of 8 new faces. Stick the third 8-square picture on the top.

9 Hold the cubes together, turn over the block and stick on the fourth picture set.

How to use africubes
Move the cubes around in your hands, swinging them into different positions. How quickly can you puzzle out how to see the six complete pictures in time?



10 Move the cubes around to find the last two sets of blank sides. Stick on the fifth and sixth sets of picture squares. Varnish with PVA, leaving each picture to dry completely before doing the next one.

Ice cube fun

Add some zip to your summer drinks with these cool cubes.

1 Peel a strip from an orange, lemon, grapefruit, or lime.

2 Carefully cut the peel into shapes using a pair of clean scissors. You can copy the ones here or invent your own.

3 Drop a shape into each compartment of an ice-cube tray. Fill the tray with water and add a drop of food colouring to each cube. Put the tray in the freezer.



Try decorating your cubes with fruits - such as raspberries, blackberries or redcurrants. Edible flowers like violets or pansies look pretty, too. Check with a grown-up before using them.

4 When the cubes are completely frozen, run the tray under warm water for a second to loosen the cubes. Release the cooling cubes into your favourite drink.



BLACK WIDOW TRUTHS

They are the most dangerous spiders in the world. The female is so vicious that she eats her partner after they have mated. True or false?



These handsome, black, shiny spiders hide in long grass or among rocks during the day. There are five kinds in Africa and they come out at night to hunt for food. Like other spiders, they use venom to paralyze their prey and to defend themselves.

What makes people so afraid of black widows is that the female does sometimes bite humans (the tiny male never does) and her venom can cause terrible pain, or even death. But black widows aren't the aggressive killers that some

people think they are. In fact, they're quite shy. It's mainly when they're accidentally pressed against some part of a person's body, for example in clothes or a shoe, that they bite.

Although the venom is very strong, the spiders release such tiny amounts of it that they don't usually kill humans. A special anti-venom (which works against the poison) can be given to anyone who's been bitten. As for eating their mates, that just seems to be a way of explaining the spider's name. Experts don't think it's true.

TRAPPED!

When a female black widow comes across an insect like a locust, she jabs her fangs into it. Then her venom glands squeeze liquid venom down the fangs into the body of the prey. This instantly paralyzes the creature, so that it can't escape. Then the spider sucks up its body juices.





SERENGETI

EVERY YEAR OVER A MILLION WILDBEEST AND THOUSANDS OF ZEBRA MAKE A THOUSAND KILOMETRE TRIP ROUND THE SERENGETI IN EAST AFRICA. IT'S ONE OF THE LAST PLACES ON EARTH WHERE HUGE HERDS OF ANIMALS STILL ROAM.

The secretary bird waits at the edges of grassland fires for fleeing snakes and insects. To catch them it just stamps on their backs.



Spurs up to 2m tall are built by tiny ant-hill insects called termites. They are cone-shaped so that rain runs off easily.



The bat-eared fox's huge ears can hear its lunch coming - insects and lizards scurrying along in the grass.



Wildbeest and zebra trek round the massive grassy plains of the Serengeti in a never-ending, never-changing search for food. Early in the year, the calves are born in the north. Then the herds head south. Some wildebeest get eaten when they cross crocodile-filled rivers. Others drown when they cross a lake they could easily go round. After mating, the herds head north, and the cycle begins again.

The animals make their amazing journey in search of grass. The grass only grows when there's been enough rain. In fact, the Serengeti has lots of rain. The trouble is, it rains in different places at different times, so the zebras and wildebeest must follow the rain. The north and west get more rain than the south-west, and the rain reaches the south-west later.

When the rain comes it makes everything very wet, very quickly. But the soil can't absorb so much water all at once. So most of it runs away into the rivers. Soon, the ground is dry again.

Under the hot sun, the grass dries up so much that a bolt of lightning can set it ablaze. To make matters worse, the animals crop the grass to the ground.

But the grass is tough - it can survive fire and cropping by animals. Its secret is its stems. They trail along just under the soil where the hot flames can't reach them, and sharp teeth can't nip them off.

As soon as it rains again, buds on the stems grow into fresh grass. Animals sheltering in the woodlands start to spread out on the plain. Gnat's



guerrele are the first out - they like the tender young shoots. When the grass is longer, zebra, eland, topi and bartebeest join them. At the end of the wet season, the plains cast their seeds, and flocks of seed-eating birds arrive to feast on the harvest.

➤ **ENDLESS JOURNEY**
Massive herds of wildebeest and zebra trek round the Serengeti in search of fresh grass.



LAKE
MOORLAND
NATIONAL PARK



A GREEN AGAIN
Just after the rains, there's plenty of water in the waterholes, and the trees and grasses turn green again.



➤ **FAMILY HUNT**
Predators like this mother cheetah and her cub, hunt grazing animals.



A GRASS BLAZE
A raging fire burns dry grass after a bolt of lightning set it ablaze. But the grass will grow back as soon as it rains.



Many kinds of grazing animals can live in the Serengeti because they eat different things. Gazelle nibble at tree-top leaves; eland browse on bushes; zebra like tall grass and Gnat's guerrele munch sweet herbs.



"Hey Timon, are you still my best pal?"

"Sure! As long as there's a benefit - a big fat benefit!"



Many Serengeti animals and plants have amazing friendships and each one benefits in a different way.

A favourite Serengeti friend is a little bird called the oxpecker. It hitches a ride on larger animals - such as buffaloes and gazelles - clinging on with its sharp claws. But its host is quite happy, because the oxpecker picks off biting insects that suck its blood and spread disease.

The elephant can often destroy trees when it feeds. This helps the grasses, which can't grow if there are too many trees. In another way, the elephant helps the acacia tree, in return for a tasty nibble. A beetle lays its eggs on the seed pods and the grubs eat the seeds, so they can't germinate. But when an elephant feasts on the seeds, its stomach juices kill the beetle's eggs. The seeds sprout into healthy young acacia seedlings in a pile of elephant dung.

The honeyguide bird adores beeswax - but it needs help getting it. So it leads a honey-lover - such as a honey badger - to the bees' nest. The animal knocks it down, and gobbles up the honey, and the bird gets the wax.

The cattle egret gets an easy meal of grasshoppers that jump out of the way of grazing animals.



A SWEET SEARCH
This honeyguide has a tasty bit of beeswax to eat. It showed a honey badger to the bees' nest, then waited while the honeybadger knocked down the nest. The bird took the wax, the honey badger took the honey.

A SHARED FEAST
After the hyenas have feasted, they let vultures clear up the left-overs.

► HITCHHIKER
The oxpecker gets a free ride when it picks irritating insects off the buffalo's hide.



This beetle lays eggs on acacia seed pods. Its grubs destroy the seeds - unless an elephant eats the pods in time.



THE LION KING COLOUR IT IN

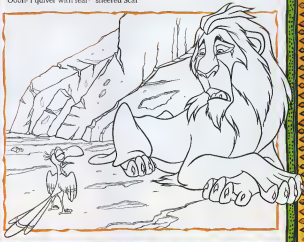
Where's Scar?

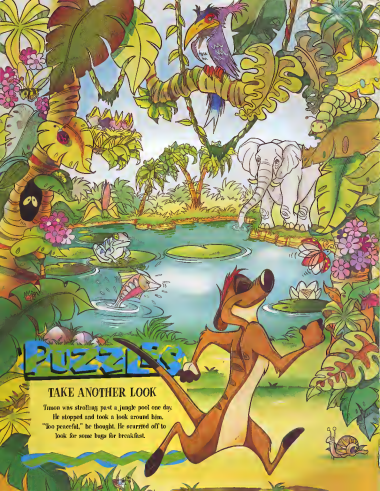


After the celebrations at Pride Rock, Zazu, the hornbill, went looking for Mufasa's brother Scar. He found him in his cave.

"You'd better have a good excuse for missing the ceremony this morning," Zazu told Scar. "Mufasa's as mad as a hippo with a hernia!"

"Ooooh! I quiver with fear!" sneered Scar.





PUZZLES

TAKE ANOTHER LOOK

Timon was strolling past a jungle pool one day.
He stopped and took a look around him.
"Too peaceful," he thought. He scurried off to
look for some bugs for breakfast.



On his way back, Timon passed the pool
again. "Nothing's changed," he said to
himself - but was he right?
Can you spot any changes that
Timon might have missed?

MORE PUZZLES



These are the kind of beetle Timon likes to eat.



These are the kind of beetle Timon does not like to eat.



WHICH BEETLES?
Which of the beetles A-D will Timon eat?



EQUAL SHARES

In the jungle each warbling likes its own territory with a pond. Can you divide up the jungle with 4 straight lines so each animal has its own area?



NEXT NUMBER

These terrule towers have a series of numbers on them. Can you work out the sequence and find out which number should go on the top of each tower?



RAFIKI REMEMBERS

THE TOAD AND THE RAT

"REMEMBER, LION CUBS, HOWEVER STRONG OR CLEVER AN ANIMAL IS, IT WILL ALWAYS HAVE A WEAK SPOT. SO DON'T EVER THINK YOU ARE TOTALLY ON TOP. LET ME TELL YOU A STORY."

Rat was always showing off about the things he could do and Toad was growing very tired of his boasting. So one day Toad said to Rat, "You know, there's something I can do that you can't."

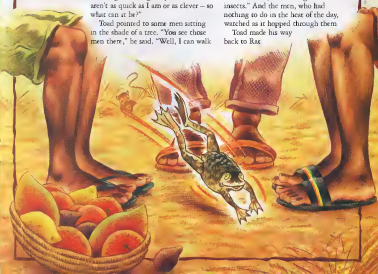
"And what's that?" laughed Rat, thinking it was a good joke. "You aren't as quick as I am or as clever — so what can it be?"

Toad pointed to some men sitting in the shade of a tree. "You see those men there," he said. "Well, I can walk

through the middle of them without them trying to hurt me. But you can't do that." So saying, Toad began hopping in his slow, ungainly way towards the tree.

The men saw him coming. "Look!" said one of them. "There's a toad. Leave it alone, it does us good — it eats insects." And the men, who had nothing to do in the heat of the day, watched as it hopped through them.

Toad made his way back to Rat.



"Now see if you can do that," he said.

Rat scurried off in the direction of the tree. As soon as they saw him coming, the men shouted, "There's a rat - it'll bite you. Kill it!" They took up their sticks and tried to hit him. Rat ran to and fro, dodging their blows, finally breaking free and rushing into the bush to hide.

When eventually Rat came out of the bush and caught up with his friend Toad much later, he had to

admit Toad was right. "It's true," he said. "You have found something that you can do that I cannot. It's in the nature of a rat to be feared so people hurt me - I can be no other way."

"And no one fears me," said Toad. "We are all different and cannot change the way we see. There is no point in boasting. We may have our strengths - but we also have our weaknesses."



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PUZZLE ANSWERS

TAKE ANOTHER LOOK

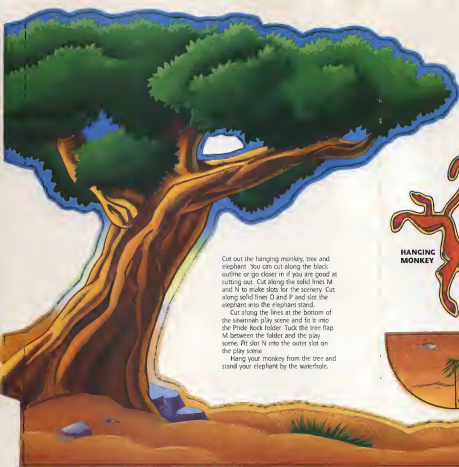
Things that changed: **Book** is now **eyes** in the hole. **Boy** moved **water** to **red**. **Indo** moved **elephant's** **mark**. **Leaf's** **wing** **cat** **pillow** **mouse**. **Tree** is **red**. **High** **jumping** **end**, **at** **water**. **Tree** **has** **found** **his** **bookend**.

Which beetle? **Tiger** **has** **beside** **in** **the** **beetle** **antenna** **and** **two** **sets** **to** **be** **like** **to** **not** **G** **and** **J**.

Equal shares



Next number 1 2,
4 5, 15 20 -
double each number
for the next one:
1 4 5 11 15 21
- add 5 for the next
number:
3 8 14 17 18,
22 - **add 5, 2, 3, 4,**
etc. to the next
number.



Cut out the hanging monkey, tree and elephant. You can cut along the black outline or go closer in if you are good at cutting out. Cut along the solid lines M and N to make slots for the scenery. Cut along solid lines O and P and slot the elephant into the elephant stand.

Cut along the lines at the bottom of the savannah play scene and fit it into the Pride Rock folder. Tuck the tree flap M into between the folder and the play scene. Fit slot N into the outer slot on the play scene.

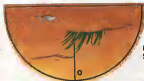
Hang your monkey from the tree and stand your elephant by the waterhole.



HANGING MONKEY



ELEPHANT



ELEPHANT STAND

N